

Unit 5: Ancient Greece

Standard(s) of Learning:

WHI.5 – The student will demonstrate knowledge of ancient Greece in terms of its impact on Western civilization by

- a) Assessing the influence of geography on Greek economic, social, and political development, including the impact of Greek commerce and colonies
 - b) Describing Greek mythology and religion
 - c) Identifying the social structure and role of slavery, explaining the significance of citizenship and the development of democracy, and comparing the city-states of Athens and Sparta
 - d) Evaluating the significance of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars
 - e) Characterizing life in Athens during the Golden Age of Pericles
 - f) Citing contributions in drama, poetry, history, sculpture, architecture, science, mathematics, and philosophy, with emphasis on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
 - g) Explaining the conquest of Greece by Macedonia and the formation and spread of Hellenistic culture by Alexander the Great
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WHI.5a – Location and Geography of Ancient Greece



Locate Greece on the map – Color it RED

- The physical geography of the **Aegean Basin** shaped the economic, social, and political development of Greek civilization.
- The expansion of Greek civilization through **trade** and **colonization** led to the spread of Hellenic culture across the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

How did Greece's geography influence its...

<p>Economic Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited arable (fertile) land - Relied on commerce (trade), not agriculture • Shift from barter to money economy (coins)
<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commerce help to spread the Hellenic culture throughout the Aegean Sea
<p>Political Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountainous terrain both helped and hindered the development of city-states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural barriers provided protection from invasion ○ Did not develop a national identity ○ Developed independent city-states which were designed to promote civic and commercial life ○ Colonization was prompted by overpopulation and the search for arable land

Early Greek Peoples

Minoans

<p>Location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Island of Crete</u> • <u>Capital Knossos</u>
<p>Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by a king • Named after King Minos • Developed a strong Navy
<p>Society/Religion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Polytheistic</u> • <u>Wealthy</u> society – leisure activities such as sports, including boxing and bull-jumping • Built large towns and palaces with simple plumbing and water systems • Developed a writing system (Linear A)

Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely based on trade, some agriculture • Merchants exported oil, wine, jewelry, and crafts • Artisans created jewelry, art (frescos), pottery
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquered by the <u>Mycenaens</u>

Mycenaens

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern part of the <u>Balkan Peninsula</u> • Capital <u>Mycenae</u>
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by a warrior-king • Built walled cities for protection
Society/Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted much of the <u>Minoan</u> culture
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Traded</u> throughout the Mediterranean
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened after fighting Troy in the <u>Trojan War</u> • Conquered by the <u>Dorians</u>

WHL.5b – Greek Mythology



- Greek mythology was based on a **polytheistic religion** that was integral to culture, politics, and art in ancient Greece
- Offered explanations of **natural phenomena**, **human qualities**, and **life events**
- Many of western civilization’s symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Greek mythology.
 - Example: Olympics – festival to honor the gods

Greek God	Greek Goddess	Area of Control	Characteristics
<u>Zeus</u>		<u>Sky</u> <u>Supreme God</u>	<u>Lighting</u>
	<u>Hera</u>	<u>Marriage</u> <u>Zeus’ wife</u>	<u>Peacock feathers</u>
<u>Apollo</u>		<u>Music</u> <u>Light</u> <u>Truth</u>	<u>Lyre</u>
	<u>Artemis</u>	<u>Hunt</u> <u>Animals</u> <u>Childbirth</u>	<u>Bow and arrow</u> <u>Animals</u>
	<u>Athena</u>	<u>Wisdom</u> <u>Reason</u> <u>Arts and culture</u>	<u>Owl</u>
	<u>Aphrodite</u>	<u>Love</u> <u>Beauty</u>	<u>Dove</u>

WH1.5c – Development of the Greek City-State



- Polis: **Greek name for a city state**

Similarities	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Covered a <u>small</u> area• <u>Citizens</u> (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government• <u>Women, foreigners,</u> and <u>slaves</u> had no political rights• <u>Acropolis</u> – high hill with forts, temples, and some public buildings• <u>Agora</u> – public meeting area• Spoke the same <u>language</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Own <u>government and laws</u>• Own <u>calendars</u>• Own <u>money</u>• Own <u>weights and measures</u>

Athens vs. Sparta



	Athens	Sparta
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on a <u>peninsula</u> • Built city inland around an <u>acropolis</u> • Protected by <u>walls</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a <u>valley</u> on <u>Peloponnesus</u> • City not surrounded by walls
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stages of government: <u>monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy</u> • Origin of democratic principles: <u>direct</u> democracy, public <u>debate</u>, duties of the <u>citizen</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Oligarchy</u> (ruled by small group) • 2 <u>Kings</u> and a <u>Council</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 military king and 1 domestic king ○ <u>Council of Elders</u> – made up of male citizens over the age of 60 ○ <u>Assembly</u> – all males over 30 ○ 5 <u>Ephors</u> – made sure kings stayed within the law

<p>Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Artistic</u> and cultured society • Valued the arts, education, and literacy • Art, music, poetry, philosophy, science, and architecture flourished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Militaristic</u> and aggressive society • Rigid social structure • Social Classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Equals</u> – nobles, equally divided the land ○ <u>Half-citizens</u> – free, paid taxes, served in the military, no political rights ○ <u>Helots</u> – slaves controlled by fear
<p>Military</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best <u>navy</u> • At age <u>18</u> males received 1 year of military training • Those who could afford armor became <u>hoplites</u> • Poor men served on the army's flanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best <u>army</u> • Boys began military training at age <u>7</u> • At age <u>20</u> men began military service • Not allowed to live at home or marry until age <u>30</u> • Available for service until the age of <u>60</u>

WHI.5d – Persian & Peloponnesian Wars

Conflict	The Persian Wars (490 – 479 B.C.)
Players	Team #1: Athens & Sparta Team #2: Persia

Causes: Persian desire to control the Aegean Basin and destroy Athens

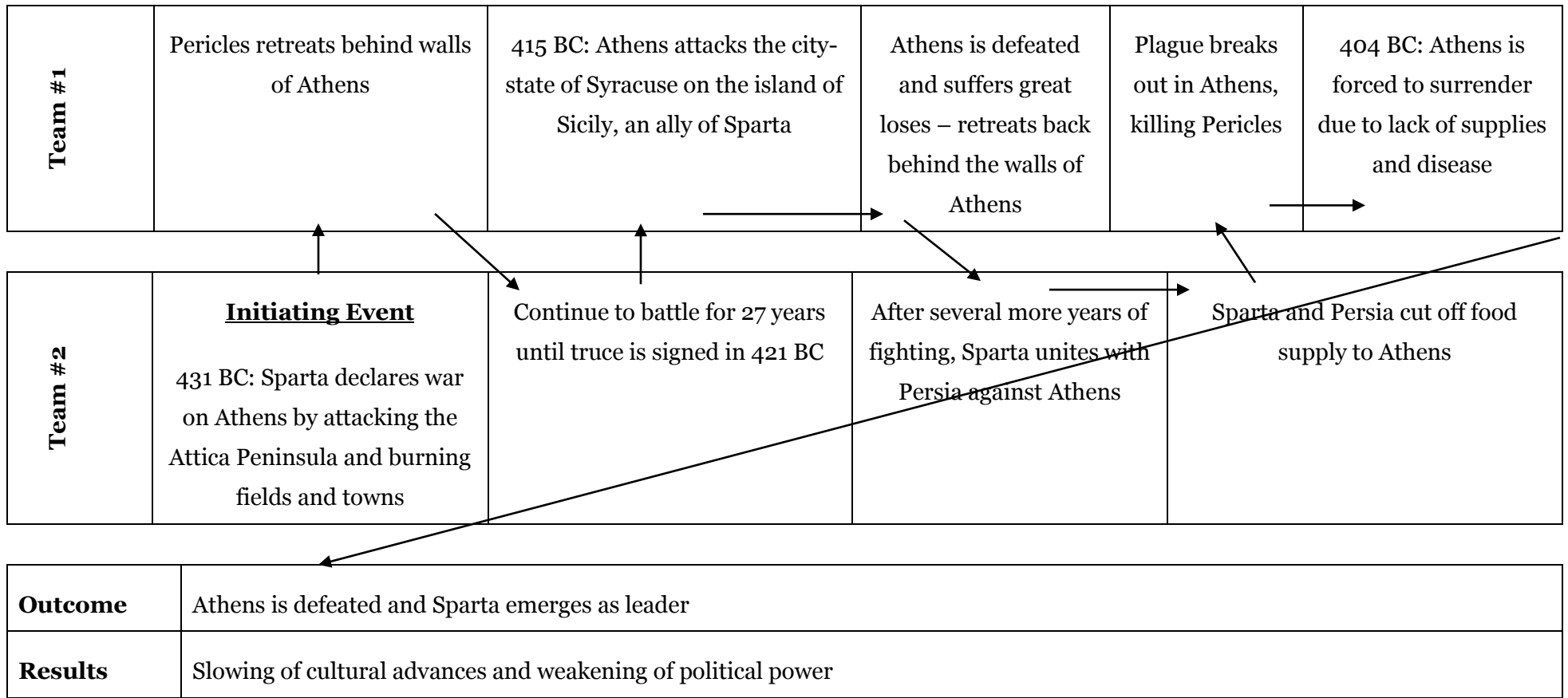
Team #1	Greek city-states revolt – Athens sends ships/soldiers to help	<u>Athenian soldiers arranged in phalanxes defeat the Persians</u>	300 Spartan warriors hold off Persian advance for 3 days until traitor informs Persians about a secret path around the Spartan army	Themistocles and Greek army retreat to Salamis, leaving 300 Spartans behind	The Greeks' superior navy defeat the Persian navy in the Battle of Salamis	479 BC: Battle of Plataea – Greeks crush Persian army	Athens forms the Delian League – an alliance of several Greek city-states
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Team #2	<u>Initiating Event</u> 546 BC: King Darius of Persia attacks Greek city-states in Asia Minor	Darius defeats rebellion and vows to destroy Athens	490 BC: Battle of Marathon – Persians send fleet to attack Athens at Marathon	Persia attempts to attack Athens, but retreats when they discover the city heavily defended	(10 Years Pass): Battle of Thermopylae – Xerxes attacks Greeks in narrow mountain pass in Theropylae	Xerxes sets fire to Athens and sends his warships to Salamis
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Outcome	Persians defeated and driven out of Greece and surrounding areas
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athens and Sparta united against Persia • Greeks control the Aegean Basin • Athens preserves its independence and continues innovations in government and culture

Conflict	The Peloponnesian War (431 – 404 BC)
Players	Team #1: Athens (Delian League) Team #2: Sparta & Persia (Peloponnesian League)

- Causes:**
- Competition between city-states for control of the Aegean Basin
 - Resentment of Athens' leadership of Delian League



WHI.5c.f – Golden Age of Pericles & Greek Contributions



- Athenian culture during the classical era became one of the foundation stones of Western civilization

Golden Age of Pericles

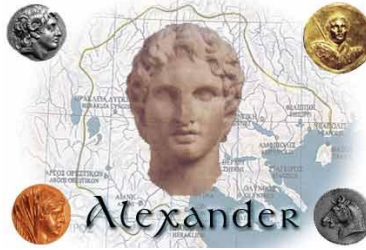
- Mostly occurred between the **Persian** and **Peloponnesian** Wars
- Pericles extended **democracy** – most adult males had an equal voice
- Pericles had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the Persian Wars – the **Parthenon** is an example of this reconstruction

Contributions of Greek Culture to Western Culture

Drama	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aeschylus – wrote about religion and the relationship between gods and people• Sophocles – wrote <i>Oedipus Rex</i>• Euripides – wrote <i>The Trojan War</i> about the pain and misery of war• Aristophanes – wrote <i>Clouds</i> – poked fun at Socrates for his theories on education
Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homer - blind poet who wrote the <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i>
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Herodotus – first historian of the Western world; known as the Father of History• Thucydides – wrote the History of the Peloponnesian War
Sculpture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Myron – The Discus Thrower• Phidias – Statute of Athena at the Parthenon, Statute of Zeus at the Temple of Olympia• Praxiteles – sculpted more lifelike and natural sculptures

Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Parthenon</u> – Temple to Athena • Three different styles of decoration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Doric</u> – plain (Parthenon) ○ <u>Ionic</u> – volute (ram’s horns) ○ <u>Corinthian</u> – ornate, decorated with acanthus leaves
Science/Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hippocrates</u> – founder of medical science; taught that disease comes from natural causes not as punishment from the gods; believed that rest, fresh air, and proper diet made the best cures • <u>Herophilus</u> – concluded that the brain was the center of the nervous system
Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Pythagoras</u> – Pythagorean Theorem ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$) • <u>Euclid</u> – Father of Geometry • <u>Archimedes</u> – calculated pi
Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Socrates</u> – taught that education was the key to personal growth • <u>Plato</u> – a student of Socrates – wrote <i>The Republic</i> • <u>Aristotle</u> – student of Plato – wrote <i>Ethics</i> and <i>Poetics</i>

WHI.5 g – Macedonia Conquest & Alexander the Great



- The Macedonian conquest of Greece followed the weakening of Greek defenses during the **Peloponnesian Wars**

Philip II of Macedon (Northern Greece)

- Macedonia **king** who wanted to restore **order** in Macedon and **unite** Greece under his rule
- Organized the best disciplined **army** in Macedonian history
- By 338, Philip II conquered most of **Greece**
- In 336 BC, Philip II was **assassinated** – his son **Alexander the Great** became king

Alexander the Great

- Alexander the Great was a great **military commander** – established an empire from **Greece to Egypt and the margins of India**
- Helped to spread the Greek **cultural** influences throughout his empire
- In 323 BC, Alexander the Great died in **Babylon** after becoming seriously ill
- After his death, his **empire** was divided amongst his 3 **generals** who continually fought with each other for control

The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

- Alexander the Great adopted Greek culture and spread **Hellenistic** influences throughout his vast empire
- Hellenistic Culture – blend of **Greek** and **oriental** elements
- Spread through **trade**